

Oct 29, 1920

The Sun's Rates

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Man may even forget his own birthday, but he always remembers that time when if something hadn't happened he would have made a fortune.

CAR SHORTAGE HITTING UTAH'S COAL MINES HARD

GENERAL SITUATION SHOWS REVERSE CONDITION.

In Spite of the Largest Production For Any Week of the Year, Utah's Mines Are Kept Down to Low Figure By Rail Disability—Labor Troubles Variable.

Correspondence The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The total output of coal for the week of October 16th was with one exception the greatest of any week since the armistice. The preliminary estimates place the production at 12,135,000 net tons, an increase of forty-four thousand tons over the preceding week. That 12,135,000 tons is a large weekly production will be appreciated from the fact that except for the period of maximum activity in the summer of the war year 1918, it has been surpassed but twice during the time over which records of weekly output extend. A production of 12,143,000 net tons was attained in early December, 1917, and in the last full week before the coal strike of 1919 an even greater output—13,140,000 tons—was reached. With the single exception of the latter, the week of October 16, 1920, stands as the maximum since the armistice. The average production per working day was 2,622,000 tons. This, too, was almost the greatest since the armistice, although surpassed by the daily rate in the five days week of January 3, 1920, as well as in the pre-strike week of October 23, 1919. Preliminary reports indicate that loadings on Monday and Tuesday of last week, October 18th and 19th, amounted to 78,311 cars. This was about 1.5 per cent less than the 79,402 cars loaded on the corresponding days of the preceding week. Production for the first ten hundred and forty-six working days of this year totals 429,339,000 tons. The year 1920 is thus about ten millions of tons behind 1917, and about forty-four and a half millions tons ahead of 1919. In this connection it should be remembered that production during 1918 exceeded consumption and provided for a net addition to consumer stocks by the end of the year of approximately thirty million tons. In 1919 the condition was reversed. Consumption exceeded production and there was a net draft on stocks of perhaps 40,000,000 tons for the year. For the week ending with October 9th Utah mines produced 62.6 per cent of full capacity. Total losses from all causes were 37.4 per cent. Transportation disability was 39.6 per cent, labor shortage 0.2 and mine disability 6.6 per cent. The Utah report covers eighteen operating mines with a weekly capacity of a hundred and fifty-eight thousand tons.

Year's Largest Week

The week of October 9th was marked by the largest production attained in 1920, although as shown by the report based on railroad shipments it was in turn to be surpassed by the output of the week ended with October 16th. Progress was made in settling labor disputes, the total loss attributed to labor being the smallest in any week since mid-July. A widespread improvement in car supply was also reported. In spite of the increased production there was no sign of any slackening in the strong demand which has prevailed this year. Not a mine reporting indicated loss of time on account of lack of orders. For the first time since before the outbreak of the daymen's strike last July losses due to labor were reduced to 7.0 per cent of fulltime. This was a decided improvement in comparison with the preceding week when the labor loss had amounted to 10.8 per cent. The change was made possible by the settlement of two serious disputes—the strike in Northern and Eastern Ohio and that in the unionized district of Western Kentucky. In the former region the strike losses declined from 36.7 to 2.9 per cent of fulltime. In the latter district they dropped from 43.7 to 0.5 per cent.

In the strike affected areas of the Middle and the Southern Appalachians the return to normal is slow. Practically no change in the situation in Alabama was reported, losses due to labor shortage and strikes amounting in that district to 21.1 per cent as against 21.9 per cent the preceding week. In the Keweenaw-Thacker field, however, there was indication of a gradual return to work. Losses attributed to labor amounted to 56.2 per cent of fulltime as against 61.9 per cent the week before and as against an average last July of over 75 per cent. Reports were received

during the week ended October 9th from eighty-five mines in the district which produced 69,806 tons out of a present capacity of 178,637 tons.

Throughout the West

West of the Mississippi strike losses were of small importance except in Arkansas. In that state the fourteen mines reporting suffered a loss of 24.5 per cent on account of labor trouble. With the return of striking miners to work the railroads were called upon to furnish a larger number of cars, a fact which accounts for the reappearance of car shortage in the reports from Northern Ohio and Western Kentucky. In spite of the increased demand for transportation, however, the average loss attributed to this disability in all forms decreased from 22.4 to 21.5 per cent. The area of improved car supply included Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, so far as reporting, Northern West Virginia, and the Windy Gulf, Logan and Southern Appalachian fields. In the Hazard and Williamson fields and in Virginia, Alabama and Southern Ohio, the situation underwent no change. In certain districts the car shortage became more pronounced. Chief among them was the Cumberland-Piedmont field, where losses due to transportation increased from 8.1 to 46.5 per cent. Other districts to report increased stringency in car supply were the New River, Pocahontas, Kanawha, Northeastern Kentucky and Harlan county, Ky.

West of the Mississippi transportation is now the limiting factor only in Colorado, Utah, Kansas and Oklahoma. The most pronounced loss attributed to car shortage in that region occurred in Utah, and amounted to 30.6 per cent of fulltime. Over most of the central competitive field and in the Northern Appalachian region transportation losses have now been reduced to less than 30 per cent. The areas of most severe transportation disability were Eastern Kentucky and in parts of Southern West Virginia, particularly the high volatile fields. The severe loss in the Cumberland-Piedmont field—46.5 per cent—was a conspicuous and probably temporary exception to the generally favorable car supply in the Northern Appalachian field.

Coke and Anthracite

The output of beehive coke continued to fluctuate a little above the four hundred thousand tons mark during the week ended October 16th. The total production is estimated on the basis of shipments over the principal coke carrying roads at 403,000 tons, an increase of three thousand tons over the revised figure of production for the preceding week. In the Connellsville region the output was practically stationary, amounting to 213,265 tons. The cumulative production since the beginning of the year now stands at 16,874,000 tons, an increase over 1919 of 1,380,000 tons or 8.0 per cent.

Steady improvement in the production of anthracite is indicated by the record of shipments originated on the principal anthracite carrying roads. Loadings for the week ended October 16th were 30,114 cars, an increase of one hundred and fifty-three cars. This suggests a total production, including mine fuel and sales to local trade, of 1,855,000 net tons, the largest in any week since last July. The current production, however, is still short of that maintained at this season a year ago, when a weekly rate of 1,925,000 net tons was attained.

ALABAMA MINERS ASK THE PRESIDENT'S INTERVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 24.—John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, today telegraphed President Wilson, urging the president to direct the department of justice to begin legal proceedings to enforce the principle of collective bargaining between the miners and operators in Alabama, where a strike has been in progress six months. Lewis charges that Alabama coal miners are blacklisted by employers and that the state troops sent into the strike zone have abolished the right of free assemblage of miners.

WESTERN PACIFIC TO GET DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

Following his return to San Francisco last Saturday from New York City, C. M. Levy, president and general manager of the Western Pacific, admitted that the sale of the Denver and Rio Grande to the Western Pacific has been set for November 20th, next. On the 15th of the month officials of both roads will hold a meeting at Omaha, Neb., at which stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande will be given an opportunity to be heard. The deal will be consummated by the holding company—the Western Pacific—which is a Delaware corporation. The taking over of the Gould property will make, say railroad men, the Western Pacific one of the strongest roads in the West.

The greatest balloon factory in the United States is at Akron, O.

WILLIAM S. JONES, PIONEER

One of Carbon County's Oldest Citizens Passes On.

Another of the pioneers of Carbon county and of Eastern Utah passed away suddenly of apoplexy at his home at Castle Gate last Saturday in the person of William S. Jones. Deceased was born at Llanelli, South Wales, in 1857. He came to the United States forty-two years ago, going to work for the Pleasant Valley Coal company at Winter Quarters as a miner. Some seven years later he was sent to Castle Gate, where he since had lived. At that time there was not a house in that camp. He died as one of the very oldest of the company's employees. Although his health has been gradually failing since suffering from an attack of influenza last winter, deceased was not complaining up to the end. The suddenness of death may be realized by the fact that he worked the day before he died and called Mrs. Jones that morning with the intention of going to work. Deceased was conspicuous for his kindhearted, fraternal nature, tenderness toward his family and associates, loyalty to his employers and his possession of a wide range of friends. It is said that he did not have an enemy.

Funeral services were held Sunday at Amusement Hall at Castle Gate. Interment was at the cemetery there. The floral offerings were beautiful and very many of them. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Margaret Jones, and a daughter, Mrs. Emmett K. Olson, of Price.

LIKELY A LONG TIME BEFORE THIS HAPPENS

The three tunnels which the state of Colorado plans to bore through the Rocky Mountains in order to open up the immeasurable resources of the Utah Basin are the subject of a two-page story in the October 30th issue of Leslie's Weekly, written by Harry C. Drum. The Moffat, the principal tunnel, if completed, will permit the Denver and Salt Lake railroad to operate during the entire year, something which is now impossible because of the heavy snows which block the high passes at or seven months each year. The Denver and Salt Lake railroad terminates is now at Craig, Colo. If the proposed Salt Lake and Denver railroad is completed, linking with the Denver line, the distance by rail will be greatly shortened between the Colorado capital and Salt Lake City.

The people of Colorado are to vote this November on the proposal to construct the three great bores, the Moffat, the Monarch and the San Juan. If the bond issue for their financing is authorized, they will be constructed to permit the passage not only of trains, but of automobiles as well. The transcontinental tourist may avoid the steep, dangerous passes which he has disliked or dreaded, and cleave the peaks as on a level city boulevard," Mr. Drum writes. "It will shorten his trip considerably and avoid the worst of the wear and tear on tires and cars which the mountains now take as toll."

"The Moffat and Monarch tunnels alone will open up coal beds containing more than 300,000,000 tons of coal—enough to supply the United States for at least a century to come. Practically all of this coal is on state or government owned lands and cannot be worked because of the transportation problems involved."

"Then there is oil. And again the agitation and fear that we are soon to be without gasoline are quieted when we learn that in this area are 2500 square miles of oil shale, containing more than 30,000,000,000 barrels of oil. This, too, is on public land."

"Just a little by-product of this oil shale is sulphate of ammonia, estimated in quantity at 300,000,000 tons and forming a much-needed fertilizer that will be welcomed by farmers everywhere."

"Ten billion feet of lumber awaits the woodman's axe and the coming of the tunnels."

In the supreme court last Tuesday arguments were heard in three cases—two from the seventh and one from the third judicial districts. The first case was that of John Scofield & Sons of Price, respondent, and Fred C. Joulfa and others of Helper, appellants. The second was that of Minerva Stewart Hanks, respondent, and Edwin R. Lee, appellant, land litigation. From the third district, the case submitted was that of J. B. Burbridge and others, appellants, and the Utah Light and Traction company, the respondents. The cases were taken under advisement.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Harvey of Winter Quarters entertained a few evenings ago with an elaborate dinner in honor of the helmet and first aid men who are now working at Pleasant Valley. Covers were laid for fifty guests and a five course dinner was served. Mrs. Harvey was assisted by Mrs. J. C. Wilson of Fayette, Ida., Mrs. Richard Woolley and Mrs. Bue Fuller of Winter Quarters. After dinner the guests enjoyed dancing at Amusement Hall until a late hour. Harvey and the helmet returned to Sunnyside the following day.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED HONESTLY

At the nineteenth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held in the tabernacle and Assembly Hall at Salt Lake City, October 3, 4 and 5, 1919, President Heber J. Grant and other leaders of the church declared emphatically in favor of the league of nations. At that time the league was not a political issue. It was purely a moral issue, and the church leaders were frank in their statements. During the conference just closed (October 1920) President Grant expressed regret the league had been thrown into politics. And because the league has unfortunately become surrounded by political partisanship it was avoided as a topic of discussion at the conference this year. But the records of the conference of October, 1919, still extant in the form of the Deseret News, the excerpts below are taken. They are verbatim reports of speeches delivered before the conference of October, 1919.

PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT

"I am convinced in my own feelings that Great Britain, France and the United States have common aims, common desires, common objects and that a league in which those three nations are combined will mean peace as far as the acts of nations can bring peace to mankind. I believe in it. I believe in it heartily that it is our duty to stand by those nations that stood the brunt of the struggle. I am not saying that I would not be delighted if this league of nations, or the terms of the covenant of peace, could not be changed in some particulars, but they cannot be changed without submitting the treaty again to Germany. TO MY MIND THAT WOULD BE A CALAMITY."

PRESIDENT CHARLES W. PENROSE

"I have read the propositions for a covenant of peace carefully, over and over, and over again, and I find that nearly everything that some of the great men and statesmen want to put in the past is there already, and that to my mind it is one of the grandest things ever presented to the people of the world. There is nothing anywhere to be compared with it. Do I say it is perfect? No, but it provides means for its perfection or for its correction, plenty of means provided for anything that needs to be put into it or anything that needs to be taken out of it, just as it was with our great Constitution of the United States."

ELDER GEORGE F. RICHARDS

"I believe that had there been a league of nations, such as the one now offered, when Germany launched this war, it never would have been accomplished and the world would have been saved all the loss of life and property and the broken hearts the war entailed. I have been used to the inspiration of the Spirit of God and, if I am not mistaken, I have inspiration upon this subject—that it is God's way of helping to establish peace and good will on earth, and I am not sure but that a fight against the league of nations as it has been presented to the senate of the United States for ratification is a fight against God. May He deliver us, I pray, and guide us right in all things."

ELDER ORSON F. WHITNEY

"I am in hearty accord with the inspired teachings of my brethren. I have a great deal to say on the subject of the league of nations, but I can say that I am heartily in favor of it."

ELDER ANTHONY W. IVINS

"I feel certain that no plan will succeed, no matter who is its author or when it may come, to which the majority of the people are opposed. I am just as certain that the present plan, or any other like unto it, will succeed beyond our fondest hopes, provided the people of the world will unite in a determined effort to establish and maintain it."

ELDER JAMES E. TALMAGE

"No, no, it was not intended that this nation should be forever shut off from the rest of the world. If we have anything better than the other nations have let us as Americans give it that the world may be made the better for it. That is the spirit of Mormon propaganda, that is the spirit of our missionary service, and it will be the spirit of the service that this nation shall render to the rest of the world."

ELDER RICHARD E. LYMAN

"I would be untrue to the blood that flows in my veins, I would be untrue to that father of mine, Francis M. Lyman, who was a lover of liberty, who in all his lifetime hoped and prayed earnestly for the nations of the world to so organize that bloodshed might be averted—I say I would be untrue to all of these if I were to refrain from speaking in the interest of the proposed covenant. If Francis M. Lyman were here today to speak as he has spoken many times, on occasions like this, he would say, as I say now: 'I am prepared to do my duty as I understand it, and I accord to others the same privilege. Let me make it clear that I stand firmly for the league of nations. In the days to come I expect to see no time in which I shall regret having taken this stand.'"

ELDER MELVIN J. BALLARD

"One of the questions discussed at this conference is not a political question, I protest against its being a political question. There is no election that this would affect at all in the future. It is a statesman's question, and I say that I thank the Lord that we have a prophet in our midst who can speak not only for the Latter-day Saints, but for the whole world on this great problem."

SUPPORT LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS THE ADVICE OF COMPEERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Following a question from William Michael, a Tulsa, Okla., labor leader, as to what effect the league of nations as advocated by the American Federation of Labor would have upon the laboring people of this country, Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, tonight wired that the labor provisions of the covenant constitute labor's "bill of rights" and is "a document for humanity."

After pointing out that the federation at its 1919 convention had unanimously endorsed the league, Gompers urged American workers to support it because its provisions would confer "lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world" and is a "great international effort to forward those measures that make for the improvement of the standards of health of the people in all signatory nations."

Gompers' statement was supplemented by a statement from the federation's non-partisan political campaign committee further expressing what was termed the viewpoint of labor. All opponents of the league, the statement declared, could be classed either as "extreme reactionaries" or "extreme radicals."

The former, it said, oppose the league because the covenant provides the "best check on reaction" while radicals take the ground that it means "a stiffening against change."

TICKET GOES ON BALLOT

Telephone Conversation Settles Mixed Up Conditions Locally.

As the result of long distance telephone conversation last Friday morning between James H. Wolfe, acting attorney general, and H. C. Smith, clerk of Carbon county, the farmer-labor ticket goes on the official ballot without the formal issuance of a writ of mandate, according to Wolfe. This was the outcome of the refusal of Smith to put the farmer-labor ticket on the ballot, he holding that the law required more names than a hundred and fifty-seven which appeared upon the petition filed. C. L. Spiegel, state secretary of the farmer-labor party, appeared before the state supreme court on Thursday and asked for a writ of mandate, through his attorney to compel Smith to put the names upon the ballot.

Formal action was not taken by the supreme court until Wolfe, acting for the state, notified him by telephone that in case of a further refusal, the supreme court would issue the writ forcing him to put the names upon the ballot or come before the court and show cause why he should not. Which would be a matter of needless expense to all concerned. Smith, as clerk of Carbon county, agreed to put the names upon the ballot upon being told that the law had been interpreted

THE WEATHER

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 25, 8:02 a. m.—Unsettled, with snow north portion tonight or Saturday, and colder. West portion freezing temperature.

A skat. hides, once worth but about six cents, sold for \$7.50 at the Lewis, Mo., fur auction last spring. Fur buyers say the supply of muskrat skins in the market is decreasing at the rate of 50 per cent a year.

to that effect by the state authorities. In the meantime all the ballots for the twenty-six voting precincts of Carbon county had been printed at Provo and were in the office of County Clerk Smith ready to be mailed out or sent by express. Later these were delivered to The Sun and the farmer-labor ticket printed in. By the middle of the present week all had been finished and sent out to the several judges of election.

No blame attaches to Clerk Smith. He simply by agreement put the matter up to the attorney general. When a final decision came he abided by it without quibble or any argument. The attorney general, Smith maintains, had previously ruled that the farmer-labor ticket need not appear on the ballot locally.

SENATOR SMOOT IS SCORED BY ELDER E. H. ROBERTS

That Senator Reed Smoot is entirely responsible for dragging the Latter-day Saints church into politics upon the league of nations issue and thereby causing President Heber J. Grant of the church to issue a statement declaring that the teachings of the church are for the league of nations and not against it, was one of the concluding declarations by Brigham H. Roberts in his speech at Ogden last Monday evening before fifteen hundred persons. The speaker declared that on August 22d Senator Smoot gave out an interview to the newspapers of the country in which he declared that the doctrine of the Latter-day Saints church is against the league of nations. He said this statement was followed by a statement by President Grant, September 22d, in which he said that the church teachings were for the league of nations.

Elder Roberts declared that the senator made charges that the democratic party, through its Democratic Messenger, had dragged the church into the political issue upon the league, when, in truth, the senator had brought the church into the issue a month before the democratic paper was issued. The declaration regarding Senator Smoot came at the conclusion of an appeal to the people of Ogden and Weber county to consider the importance of the league of nations. In discussing the peace pact, Roberts said that the reason the United States had permitted a small coterie of senators to keep the nation out of the league was because the hand of expediency had lain very lightly upon this country.

"If we had but nine millions of the flower of our land," he said, "instead of but eighty-one thousand, which would make our proportion the same as that of England or France, there would have been a different story. We would have had enough of war, and no bunch of senators would have dared to sign a round robin to keep us out of the league, which insures peace for its members."

He expressed confidence that the voters of Utah would support those who indorse the league.

GOV. JAMES M. COX AND HIS OHIO MINES RECORD

BECKLEY, W. Va., Oct. 25.—Labor questions and the league of nations were the principal subjects of Gov. James M. Cox in his campaign through the West Virginia coal-mining regions today. He stressed arguments that the league was a pledge to American soldiers and their mothers to prevent future wars. To audiences of miners, railroad and other workmen the democratic presidential candidate told of humanitarian and progressive legislation adopted in Ohio.

Charges were made in hostile newspaper and in handbills circulated among the governor's crusade today that he had ordered militia into labor controversies at Akron and Canton, O. They called attention to his statement that he had never thrown a soldier's uniform into, nor had a shot been fired in any Ohio industrial controversy, while he was governor. Today's attack was met by the governor with the statement that his record was public and he would stand upon it.

With the Politicians

Spring Glen turned out to hear the local democratic candidates Wednesday night. Judge Christensen, Attorney Clay, Assessor Gidding and Attorney Miller were the speakers.

Thursday night at the Elko theater a goodly crowd listened to argument by Hon. Glenn E. Plumb, of Washington, D. C., on the affairs of the government in connection with the railroads. Much light is shed on this situation by Plumb. Other speakers also entertained the crowd.

All persons asking for and receiving absent voter ballots on which to cast their vote will bear in mind that the voted ballot reach the county clerk at least three days before the election in order that he may deliver it to the election judges of the rightful precinct before the polls close on the day of election, November 2d.